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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Sureau of the Usired Passe and New York Associated Passe is at \$1 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for gubication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Old Men to the Front,

JOHN MCAULEY PALMER was born in Scott county, Kentucky, Sept. 18, 1817, almost exactly seventy-nine years ago. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCENER was born in Hart county, Kentucky, April 1, 1823, seventy-three years ago last spring.

Glory to the ticket of PALMER and BUCK-MER! Glory to Kentucky, the birthplace of heroes! Glory to ever green and vigorous age! Down with Repudiation!

A Splendid Ticket-Don't Vote for It! The Indianapolis pominations are admira-

ble. They present to the voters as candidates for President and Vice-President two Democrats whose Democracy is unquestionable, and whose representative qualities, high personal character, and disinterested devotion to a patriotic cause commend them to every honest citizen. The platform on which Gen. PALMER and Gen. BUCKNER stand is clear, strong, and satisfactory in its main feature; and in this unparalleled contest for the defence of a single principle of supreme concern, minor points of difference are not vital. With what zeal, energy, and hopefulness the Democracy of the Union could rally to the support of PALMER and BUCKNER and honest money, under circumstances other than those attending the present crisis.

With the incubus of Clevelandism thrown from the panting breast which it has so long bestrode, with the fatal demands of the income tax fanatics decisively repelled by the wisdom of the gentlemen assembled at the venerable party of JEFFEBSON, JACKSON, and TILDEN, and new blood in its veins, it could start out on the uphill of retrievement with courage and confidence. Would that there were some subtle chemistry apt for the erasure of the Chicago blot! Would that the sole consideration were a direct choice between the honest-money Republicanism of St. Louis and the honest-money Democracy of Indianapolis!

There is no such chemistry, and there is another consideration of surpassing importance to every Democrat who is first of all a patriot. Magnificent as a protest, valuable as a framework for a future home for regenerated Democracy, the Indianap. olis organization does not change the present duty of the individual Democrat who abhors repudiation and desires to safeguard the national honor against the assaults of the revolutionists. Singular as the proposition is, it remains a fact that the very cause which the Indianapolis ticket most essentially represents can be served best, not by its election, for that is impracticable, but by its defeat, provided that defeat is not accomplished through the election of the Repudiation candidates. In Kentucky, surely, in Indiana, and some other States of the central Western group, it will help to crush BRYAN, and thus indirectly promote the election of McKintey and the assurance that the gold standard will be maintained. Taking the country through and through, however, the nearer the Indianapolis ticket comes to success, the greater will be the peril; for every vote that would otherwise go to McKinley and Hobart, but is drawn to PALMER and BUCKNER by the seductive excellence of that combination of names, is nothing less than a unit of hope for BRYAN, and all that BRYAN signifies.

Our advice to Democrats is to keep the main chance steadily in mind. A vote for McKinley is worth two votes for Palmen as an instrument for the defeat of BRYAN. First let us save the Republic and fortify its institutions by as tremendous a majority against repudiation and revolution as patriotism can insure. Admire the spirit displayed at Indianapolis, take off your hats to JOHN MCAULEY PALMER and SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, cheer them to the top of your voice, not only as fine old types of Northern and Southern Democracy, but also as the advance guard of a Democratic column starting out for further victories; and then go to the polls and clear the way for the new Democracy by firing directly at BRYAN a ballot for WILLIAM MCKINLEY!

The Two Beatrices.

The account given by the American sealer Jessie, of Port Angeles, is that the seizure of her British comrades, the Beatrice of Victoria and Beatrice of Vancouver, by Capt. HOOPER of our patrol fleet, was made because they were hunting scals within the prohibited area in Behring Sea.

If so, we have additional testimony to the need of our police service for preventing the Dominion sealers from violating the rules which their own Government lays down. Hitherto our few seizures of British vessels in Behring Sea, under the Paris decision, have been chiefly for other offences than the one of the two Beatrices, and notably on the charge of having firearms for use in capturing seals. That was the case with the Favorite, the Wanderer, and the E. B. Marvin, as well as with the American schooner Louis Olsen. It was reported at the time that the Marvin and Olsen were also within the prohibited circle around the Pribylov Islands, but as to the former, at least, this was denied at Victoria.

In the present instance, however, according to the story brought home by the Jessie, or children in basements is prohibited un-

work within the forbidden area. We recall, by the way, that it was a Dominion schooner, Beatrice, that was seized on Aug. 20 of last year by Capt. HOOPER of the Rush, on the charge of having on board a greater number of sealskins than she had entered on her log. She was turned over to the British gunboat Pheasant, but on trial for confiscation before a British admiralty court was released, and on the 29th of July this year the court even gave her a judgment for \$3,163.50 in a sult for damages against the Crown for unlawful arrest, and this amount our country is expected to

reimburse to England. It seems likely, therefore, that of the two severity of last year, and that she had recase, it becomes an interesting question whether a Dominion court will again find this vessel all right, will declare that she was not within the prohibited area, and will | surrounding the employment of cash girls Crown, eventually to be collected from Uncle SAM. It is fair to say, however, that last year the British Admiralty Court condemned the Shelby, which had been seized by the Corwin for sealing in the North Palific during the close season.

Meanwhile it is clear that, while few seizures are made by our patrol fleet, its abors must be kept up, so long as the present Paris rules prevail, since otherwise poachng might become universal. It is also clear that the burden and cost of this police work will continue to devolve almost wholly upon us, the British authorities seeming satisfied to have in these waters one ship, to which our busy scouts can turn over such British violators of the law as they may pick up.

Candidate and Platform.

The Massachusetta Democratic State Committee was guilty of the absurdity last week of endorsing the Chicago nominations, but refusing to endorse the Chicago platform. That was referred to the State Convention.

It is surprising that any set of Democrats should suppose that there is any half-way house to Populism, or that to support the candidates is not to support the platform with all its dangers and its fanaticism. In this State, as well as in Massachusetta. the attempt has been made to separate

candidates and platform. It will not work. It deceives nobody; it cannot elude the consciences of those who make it. As for Mr. BRYAN, his own utterances show him to be at least as bad as the platform. Even if the Chicago platform were as conservative and safe as it is wild and

Indianapolis, with fresh air in the lungs of | Irrational, Mr. BRYAN's talk has shown him to be a dangerous demagogue, utterly unworthy of support. There can be no separation of the platform from the candidate who stands upon the platform. If such a separation were possible, if such a dishonorable evasion were in the power of weak-willed Democrats, the platform would be more worthy of ap-

Hurrying to the Levant.

worse than the platform, although that is

as bad as anarchy itself.

The prediction that the death of Prince LOBANOFF would restore courage to England, and lead her to decisive action in the East, has been promptly justified. The British Mediterranean squadron, comprising twenty-two vessels, left Malta on Tuesday for the Pirmus, on the way to Salonica, while the British Ambassador to Turkey. who returned to Constantinople the previous day, is said to bear instructions to act independently of other Ambassadors, should occasion require it, in dealing with the Porte.

Russia's counter stroke is not less significant, it being announced that her battleships Navarin and Alexander II., with the | public schools. torpedo cruiser Pocadnik and two torpedooat destroyers, all of the Cronstadt squadron, are on their way to the Mediterranean. Italy's proposal to station a second guardship at Constantinople, and our own concentration of Admiral SELFRIDGE's squadron in the Mediterranean, the Minneapolis leaving England for Gibraltar, and the Cincinnati and Bancroft being ordered to reënforce them, belong to the same series of events.

So far as we are concerned, it is already known that the despatch of the new vessels, and the concentration of those now there, refer to the dangers of the present and the future, and not to the events of the past. They are not intended for the purpose of enforcing our demands for the Harpoot, Marash, and other indemnities, since such matters can wait for a more suitable season. But the grave results of the recent riot and massacres in Constantinople demand this strengthening of our forces. And it may be added that, in view of the alarm created among American residents in the city by that riot, the treaty powers are likely to consent to the placing of an American guardship there, in which case the Porte will presumably acquiesce.

A Law for Minors.

"The Law to Regulate the Employment of Women and Children in Mercautile Establishments." otherwise chapter 284 of the Laws of 1896, was approved by Governor MORTON April 28, and went into effect on Tuesday, Sept. 1. On that day, with becoming alacrity, the Board of Health appointed eleven inspectors, eight of them women and three men, to see that the law is enforced and to report evasions or infractions of it.

The new law has been referred to as "the cash girls' law," but it is more general in its application than such a designation would indicate, for it applies to "males under sixteen and females under twenty-one" years, and limits their service in mercantile establishments to sixty hours in any one week and ten hours in any one day. The time of employment is not to begin earlier than 7 o'clock in the morning, and not to continue later than 10 o'clock in the evening, except during the holiday season from Dec. 15 to Jan. 1. No child over the age of fourteen is to be employed in any such establishment unless supplied, equipped, and safeguarded with a certificate, duly sworn to by the parents or guardian of the child, before a notary public, who is precluded by law from getting any fee or compensation, setting forth his or her age, the time he or she has attended school, and the circumstances under which such employment is sought. It is made an offence for the employers to have in their service children upward of fourteen years without such a certificate, and the law further provides for the maintenance of suitable sanitary arrangements, under direction of the Board of Health, in the establishments affected. Not fewer than forty-five minutes are to be allotted to each minor employed, for luncheon in the middle of the day, and the employment of women

accord with salutary health rules. On fifteen days' notice of violation of the law, conviction of the first offence is punishable with a fine imposed, and for the second

offence an imprisonment of sixty days. This Mercantile Establishment law is the result of a long and vigorously pursued agitation carried on chiefly by some kindhearted and sympathetic ladies, the patrons of the larger dry goods stores. Their observation in these had led them to believe that the treatment of the cash girls and saleswomen was not always as considerate as humanity demanded. One of the most active and persuasive of these gentle advocates, we are informed, was Mrs. EDWARD Beatrices now reported as captured, one is | LAUTERBACH, the wife of the energetic this injured victim of the Rush's alleged | Chairman of the Republican County Committee, whose visits to the capital city of newed her vocation under the stimulus of Albany have, since the 1st of January, 1895, the good fortune just spoken of. In that | made him nearly as familiar with the road and the important points upon it as the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPRW himself. Up to a few years ago the circumstance

give her another heavy sum of damages for | in dry goods stores in New York required prospective catch" against the British some amelioration. Many of these stores were in buildings of primitive construction, which had been altered for such purposes. The accommodations for cash girls were few, and the space to be traversed between the sales counter and the cashier's counter sometimes included one or more stairways. There were no elevators, the ceilings were low, and the demands for space were such that the opportunities for rest were few and uncertain. These unsatisfactory and unhealthful conditions have not been regulated by law, except to a very moderate extent, but real and great improvement has been brought about by the dry goods employers themselves. Big dry goods stores in New York are no longer in small buildings altered or consolidated into retail shops. They are in buildings especially constructed on the most improved and progressive plans. They are equipped with elevators. The cellings are high, the space between the counters is large, ample, and, moreover, a mechanical system, or rather two mechanical systems, have superseded. and are superseding, the employment of cash girls. One such system is the cashwagon system, so-called, by which the purchases of a patron, together with the cash paid for same, are run on a trolley wire to the cashier's counter, and are sent back again in a properly wrapped package and with the money change, if any be due. The other system consists of pneumatic tubes, through which the cash paid, together with a check describing the purchase and the price, is sent to the cashier's department, the wrapping being done where the sale is made. By these two appliances accuracy in accounts and rapidity in change making are secured; errors, annoyances, and

delays are obviated. The Mercantile Establishment law, which went into effect on Tuesday, appears to be designed to do away with such other causes for complaint as the law can reach by the employment of eleven men and women inspectors, with the unpaid cooperation of the notaries public of New York, whose unrequited service appears to be an essential proval than the candidate, for BRYAN is feature of the law in the view of legislators who contrived it.

About the Venezuela Question

The Saturday Review for Aug. 22 contains a remarkable article on the Venezuela controversy which we commend to those American college professors who have been swift to proclaim Lord SALISBURY right and Mr. OLNEY wrong. The article is written by Mr. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, the son of that distinguished Liberal statesman, the Right Honorable W. E. FORSTER, whose name is inseparably associated with the English Education act. The ARNOLD in the hyphenated name is due to the fact that the writer is the grandson, on the mother's side, of the famous Dr. ARNOLD, who made Rugby one of the most respected of British It will be found that Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER

takes precisely the same view of England's duty in the Venezuelan affair as from the outset has been held by THE SUN and by all sensible Americans who have been at the pains to obtain information and to reflect upon the subject. He holds that England is bound not merely to accept a qualified arbitration, but to refer to arbitrators the whole of the territory in dispute. It will be remembered that Lord Salisbury in his latest published despatch to Mr. OLNEY, while passing over in judicious silence the bogus Schomburgk line, still insists upon withholding from the scope of the suggested arbitration "all those portions of the disputed territory which are in effective British occupation." What reason does the Prime Minister give for this reservation ! I will not," he says in effect, "submit to the arbitrament of foreigners, or indeed of any tribunal, the rights of British subjects to territory of which they have taken possession in good faith and relying upon their Government's assurances of title." this THE SUN has repeatedly replied that arbitration without the inclusion of the territory which forms the crux of the whole difficulty would be no arbitration; and that, secondly, if the British subjects, who have all gone into the debatable land during the last ten years, have acted upon the faith of assurances, those assurances were given by the British Government, and not by the Venezuelans, who have persistently protested. Now, the very subject of the proposed inquiry is the right of the British Government to give such assurances; if it be proved that the British Government had no right to give them, its subjects undoubtedly would have a claim for compensation, but it would be a claim against their own Government, which misled them.

Upon this reply, which has been embodied by Mr. OLNEY in a despatch, Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER comments as follows: "Surely this is common sense, and will be admitted to be so to any issue between individuals. A landlord permits his agent to build a house on his neighbor's land. The agent lets the house, and the landlord gives what he avers to be a good title to the tenant. The validity of the title is tried; if judgment goes against the landlord, he thereupon pays compensation to his own tenant What Jauge would listen to a demurrer put in by the landlord on the ground that, he having given assurances to his tenant, a good title to the land was thereby oressed?" Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER concludes this part of his article with the inquiry: "Is there any reason to believe that, if he once understands the problem, the average British elector will take a view of the equities of the international situation different from that which he would undoubtedly take with respect to the merits of the private litigation ?" We may cap this question with another: Will the average American college professor take a different view from the average British elector, now that he finds himself abandoned even by the Saturday Review?

Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER is mistaken in

the two Dominion craft were saught at less the ventilation of such basement is in treaty pledging Great Britain and the United States to arbitrate all controversies that may arise bereafter is "inextricably interwoven" with the Venezuelan question. The two things are entirely distinct, and Mr. OLNEY has been careful to keep them so. The dispute about the boundary of British Guiana is one in which Great Britain and Venezuela are exclusively concerned, so long as the former power does not attempt to browbeat and plunder a weak American republic. The moment Great Britain accedes to the rightful request of Venezuela, that the whole of the disputed territory shall be referred to arbitration, the United States have absolutely nothing more to do with the affair. We have at present no controversy of our own with Great Britain: when one arises there

> a kind suitable for arbitration. The fact is, therefore, of no practical moment, although interesting as showing the clearsightedness of the man, that Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER strongly advocates on grounds of common sense a substitution of the form of arbitration treaty suggested by Mr. OLNEY for that proposed by Lord SALISBURY. If we do not quote what he says upon this subject it is because the talk about a general arbitration treaty between the United States and England is purely academic and futile. The American Senate will never confirm a treaty of this kind All the chatter about the silly scheme has been prompted by a desire to obscure the simple issue in the Venezuela affair, and to let Englishmen down easily from the ab surd position originally taken by them with relation to the claims of British Guiana.

will be time enough to decide whether it is of

The septuagenarian Democrate hold the post of honor in this campaign; but among them all what one is there who stands higher in the Democratic and patriotic roll of glory than EDWARD J. PRELPS of Vermont, seventy-four years old, whose repudiation of Repudiation vill always be memorable in the history of American politics?

Let red hair hold up its head, stand on an end, if it wish, protrude its it where ver it may, become as conspicuous as possible, and be no i-nger absahed, for at last it is vindicated before the peoples of the earth—abouty 2 these Union.

Don't you worry about red hair. Able to take care of itself at all times, it is e-pecially potent at present. It holds up its head stands on end. protrudes itself, is as conspicuous as possible, never was abashed and is windicated before peoples of the earth. The head of the Hon. TOMTOM WATSON, brighter than purple fringes of the West, tosses and rolls its crim-on billows from Thomson to Texas. It pours upon the bulging eyes of Populism a flood of carmine splendor. It paints a flery glow upon the melodramatic visage of the Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. Surmounted by a yellow hat, it burns like a quenchless beacon. Never before has there been much red bair in the world, and never has it been one-quarter as red. The Hon. Towrow Warson is the most continuous flame on record.

Every Democrat from whom we have heard praises the Indianapolis ticket and rejoices in it as well adapted for its purpose; but most of them are all going to make their own rotes tell against BRYAN and Repudiation to the fullest extent possible.

A violent and, we are sorry to say, pro fane correspondent rails at THE SUN because it is favorably disposed to that noble machine the bleyele, one of the latest and best triumphs of the progressive civilization under which it is our good fortune to live. He speaks of it as the "damnable bicycle," the "advance agent of the devil," "this damned modesty-wrecker;" and in his profane fury inveighs against the sense and morality of all the men and women who u-e it. Evidently our friend's affections have been trifled with by some fair bicycle rider, and we are sorry for him. But he should not swear. Swearing is wicked, and useless into the bargain. It can never heal a sore heart.

Our correspondence from all parts of the Union, and more especially from regions not long ago given over to Bryanism, indicates that the campaign against common sense is not flourishing. What else could be expected of an undertaking so preposterous?

Bishop Foss of the Methodist Church, part a Christian minister should take in this political campaign, replies that there is one thing he can do, which nobody will have any reason to criticise. "He can pray daily." says Bishop Foss, "in his closet, at the family altar, and frequently in the pulpit." What sort of prayers the patriotic Bishop nimself will offer up to the Throne of Grace is indicated by his subsequent remark that "we are doubtless in the midst of a great crisis, involving not only the question of coinage, but also of righteous government and pational honor."

Justice William D. Dickey of the Supreme Court becomes a full-fledged Brookly file to-day, for he is to take un'the resident at the northwest corner of Paris place and Underfull at the northwest corner of Paris place and Underfull at the health health health as a few some one, and Justice Dickey promised it has spring, as told then in the Engle, from Supremental William H. Reynouts for \$17.500. For any Justice Dickey resided in Newburgh, on the Hubboth River, where he was prominent as a Republican point the annual lewer. His removal with his family to fire an and lewer. His removal with his family to great and growing city, and parity because he dealine to be near the principal place where his labors are performed.—Brooklyn Engle.

Judge Dickey's compensation will also be inoreased by his removal to the extent of \$2,250 a year in addition to the pay he now receives.

The French Mediterranean squadron has just made an interesting experiment with queer light, the invention of a French naval
officer. Its technical name is a secret, and the sailors call it "the rat-trap light." The squadron left Marseilles on the 20th of August at h o'clock in the evening, leaving behind the torpedo destroyer Faucon, which was to start three hours later and hunt it up. At 8 o'clock the Faucon weighed anchor and steamed out in pursuit with all lights extinguished except this novel affair, the ratiere. Nobody on board knew the direction that the squadron took, but at I o'clock in the morning the Faucon joined it.

This "rat-trap light" is a thing of small dimensions placed in the stern of the vessel above the wheel. No other light is permitted on board. It throws out an electric light which cannot be seen on the right or the left of the ship, and can only be discovered dead aboad inder certain conditions known to the seeker By means of this invention night signals can be made when rockets and flash lights might be useless or liable to beiray the position of the fleet to the enemy. It can also guide a squadron in line, with all other lights out, even in dangerous latitudes.

The French navy alone possesses this light, and the Admiralty evidently attaches great importance to it, judging by the precautions that are taken to guard it against discovery, The commander of a ship and one sworn officer alone handle it, and it is kept on board in a special apartment, of which the commander

In sending out reports of the incidents in the anti-Spanish revolt in the Philippines, the Spaniards have an advantage which they do not possess in regard to the Cuban revolt against Spain; their false reports cannot be conradicted so spredily in the one case as in the other. It is safer for Gen. BLANCO to send out bulletins of victory from Manila than for Gen. WEYLER to send such from Havana. A credulous man may be led to put faith in the former for a week, but he is hardly ever permitted to believe in any of the latter for an hour. We have not yet heard from the Philippines' insurgents; we hear from the Cubana every day. We cannot yet tell whether Spair has won any success at all in her East In dian possessions; we know about the suo thinking that the perfunctory proposal for a Island. It seems, however, that Manila. cesses of which she boasts in her West India

Spanish capital of the Philippine archipelago. has been attacked by the insurgents, 2,000 strong, and the official report is that they were "repulsed." Is it not possible that it was Spain which was repulsed? At any rate, reenforcements are to be sent at once from Cadia to Manilla to strengthen the large army already at the latter place. That does not look like sweeping victory for Gen. BLANCO in the

Philippines Spain is in a bad plight on two sides of the

"Our financial legislation has raised the urchasing power of the dollar." said BRTAS at the Onlo town of Findlay on Wednesday. Good for our financial legislation, then!

It is the Hon. MARION BUTLER, the eminent roung Populist economist of North Carolina, who says that "the voters in the Populist party are the 'best posted' men in the country to-day on the finencial question. They don' need education, like the other parties." This has been as true of the People's party ever since it was founded as it is now. The members of it make financial knowledge as they go along. They discover it. They don't need any education and would refuse to use any. It is a great boon to have a party so full of innate wisdom; and Mr. BRYAN, in his capacity as a young Populist, displays much of the same gift. To know a thing without studying it is as much of a mark of genius as to talk about it without

Really the only Repudiation ticket re maining in the field is the Populist ticket, BRYAN and WATSON. Practically Mr. SEWALL, and with him every last trace and sembiance of Democracy, has been wiped away. He should in selfrespect, in very decency, actually get off the ticket. He will hate to do it, but off he must.

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Dedham, Mass., does not pause to put off his armor and to drink nectar out of his belimet in honor of the glorious victory which his efforts in behalf of BRYAN and free silver have helped win in Vermont. His persuasive voice is now rattling sharply around the corners of Maine, and the result of the election is awaited with onfidence by all the admirers of this elastic champion. When it is remembered that Mr. WILLIAMS has carried bimself and Vermont in the *pace of less than two months, the wonder at him rises into an exultant joy.

FOR THE PRESENT ORISIS.

Views and Purposes of Eminent Democrats. The real issue in this campaign is the issue of

The American nation will never consent to substi-tute for the republic of Washington, of Jeff-rson, and of Jackson the republic of an Altgeld, a Tillman. or a Bryan. - Bourbe Cockran. There is absolutely nothing to justify bonest men

in yielding an inch of their ground.- William C. Of course I am for McKinley and Hobart and no

one else during these critical times.—E. J. Pheins. I will not vote for a platform of repudiation, disbonor, and ruin .- Judge W. R. Hammond of Georgia I have not endorsed Bryan and Sewall, nor do I

contemplate doing so. - Senator Gray of Deluvare.

The free coinage of silver embodies not one single redress of one single grievanos.-Henry Wa-If I cou'd have my way in the struggle with those who are assailing the honor and credit of the country I would defeat them by the election of McKinley.— Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut.

Though unable and unwilling to support the platform and ticket made at Chicago, I am and will be to the end a Democrat.—William M. Singerly, We are not in the third ticket movement to elect

McKinley, but to defeat Bryan -Gen. Charles Tracey. Let us stand firmly together for honesty against re-

I cannot act with those who have taken their stand upon the Chicago platform. - Hugh E. Wallace. Tested by clearly defined and oft-repeated declara-Democratic doctrine, the Chicago platform is not a Democratic utterance - Robert I. Wright Such a body has no claim upon my allegiance. - Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky.

The interests of this State and of the country call upon every good Democrat to vote for McKinley.-

I shall unbesitatingly vote for William McKinley, d I advise other Democrats to do the same. -John K. Coucan. It is the duty of every good Democrat to oppose the

Chicago platform and ticket. I will do all in my power to defeat Bryan .- / untel Magone. The declarations of that [Chicago] platform are pen palpable, and flagrant departures from all that remocracy has atood for.—Schator Caffery of Louis-

coinage sliver Democrat.-Cyrus H. McCo-

No Peasantry in This Republic.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Bryan's allo-sion in his yesterday's barangue at Springfield. Ill., to the "peasan'ry" of the country would seem to verify the charge that has been made that he regard the rural laborers in the United States as on an equality with those to whom this name is applied in Eu-rope. Wanster defines peasantry as rural laborers, especially of the lowest class of tillers of the soil Europe." I venture the assertion that nine-tenths of the farmers and farm laborers of this country are sufficiently intelligent to understand, and possessed f the manhood to resent, the affront put upon then by this classification. Mr. Brean will learn later on that there is a marked difference between the rural laborers in the United States and the peasantry of

BROOKLYS, Sept. 3.

Congratulations About Vermont,

While Locust and Broad streets in the neighborhood of the Hotel Walton were crowded yeaterday afternoon with the many who were anxious to catch a glimpse of Vicerov Li Hung Chang, and the police under Capt. Malin struggied to keep the crowd in order, five young women stood in the front line near the Locust street entrance to the botel, a little the worse for the crowding they had received, but still determined to set their eyes upon the yellow jacket of the illustrous Chinaman. They had been looking wistfully toward the swinging doors of the hotel entrance for about ten minutes when Capt. Malin called his men to one aide to give them further instructions.

Just at this moment one of the roung women spied the Viceroy's chair of state in the hotel curridor. In a cound she had breathlessly informed her commanions of this fact, and with a dive and a rush the five had skipped by the policemen and were up the steps and in the corridor. Each sat upon the blush-covered seat upon which the Viceroy reclines as he is carried about the streets, and then turned their attention to reic hut this. The police still ad their backs turned, and the laughing-eyed, rosychecked vandals proceeded to tear off little pieces of the cushions and linangings. They broke off several inches of the hamboo about one of the lega, and were about to help themselves to more when the policemen, having received their instructions, returned to duty. One of the hig bluecouts saw the girls and sharted toward them, but he had been seen first, and to a horus of light shripes the girls and sharted toward them, but he had been seen first, and to a horus of the Viceroy's visit they had purloined.

Li and the Auti-Rallway Spooke. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Permit me to extend my warmest congratulations to you upon the success of common honesty in Vermont resterday. Quoting from the humor of the day, Vermont may well say to Mr Bryan; "Tell them that you saw me," BOSTON, Sept. 2.

This Rather Outdoes Bryan. from the St. Louis Republic.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Sept. 1. - To-day Isano K. McBurney, a farmer, who is a stanch Sunday school worker, came to town and said to at not only would be advocate 16 to 1 as an American idea, strictly in harmony ith the Constitution, but also for the reason that a a Christian worker he discovered the highest authority in the Church gives authenticity to the belief.

He was studying the lesson for next Sunday, which nbraces the story of building the temple. The plans and instructions given by King David to Solomon oalled for the use of gold and silver. In computing the value of the sold and silver designated he discovered that it was at the ratio of 18 to 1. Finding

this high authority, he is now determined

ever to do battle for Bryan and silver at 16 to L.

Had Changed Stip Mind.

"Then you did chance your mind, Senator?"
"Yes, and that was not the only time. You rememer, what the late James G. Bia ne said in the Senates There are on y two kinds of prople who never change heir minds-fools and dead men." His Resources About Exhausted.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Father-Do you think you can support her in the

style to which she has been accustomed?
Suiter—Not in the style to which she has been accustomed since we became engaged. Bryan Has No Use for Pasts.

from the Utio | Observer (Dem.). Mr. Bryan long ago abandoned the attempt to base is arguments on lacts. So Is Bryan's; Giving Out Nonsense,

From the Atlanta Journa. Candidate Seaborn Wright's throat is giving out. From 6 to 8. From 6 to 8, while dullards doze

On downy concess. Gotham throws North Meadow bars all down. Now hark! Where laughing Beauty on a lark, In dewy grass, barefooted, goes!

Each pretty pedal pinker grows, As though it knew that quick cars mark And quick eyes note the tripping toes, From 6 to 8

While dozged criticasters bark Their disas provat, many a spark Is kindled by the rosy snaws That shine some s. O w. war. For Cupid's busy in the Park From 6 to 8: That shine same s. o s. and cke same hose

THE WORKINGMAN'S DOLLAR. Letter from Andrew Carnegte on That

First: To-day they are paid in dollars as good

as gold, worth 100 cents everywhere. These

gold dollars being worth nearly two silver dol-

lars of the sliver-standard countries, buy two

dollars' worth of the tea, coffee, &c., used by

workingmen. This is the reason that these

Secondly: The present dollars paid working-men, being gold dollars, buy a full gold dollar's

ject:
Wages in silver-using countries have not ad-

WELL, WELL, WELL!

And Now the Bryan Campaign Has Pro

From the St. Louis Republic (Popocrat).

GIRLS DESPOIL LI'S CHAIR.

Five Quaker City Maids Who Were De-termined to Have Souvenirs,

From the Philadelphia imes.

Li and the Auti-Rallway Spooks,

From the Chicago Record.

toried: "They will have to take care of themselves. We need the railroads more than the Four-Shuy."

Some years ago, when he constructed a telegraph line between Then-Trin and Pekin, the wires and the poles were frequently cut down, and he was put to a great deal of trouble and expense keeping them in repair. Finally he sent for the magistrates of all the villages along the route and told them that the mischief must stop. They replied that it was done by the Fung'Shuy.

Doubt Born of Experience,

duced a Tramp Orator.

ing salaries, lies in a nutshell.

article- are now so cheap in goid.

gold-standard countries.

PALMER AND RUCKNER. Semething Additional About the Indian om the American Manufacturer and Iron World.

apolto Candidates Palmer and Buckner are both natives of Rentact; Palmer and Buckers Lincoln, the first President elected as was Apranam Lincoln, the first President elected by the Republican party, and as it Atliai E Stevan In reply to your request that I should say s few words to workingmen upon the silver quesson, the last Vice-President elected by the Deme tion, permit me to state that the question, as far eratic party. Mr. Lincoln was born in large county as concerns workingmen and all others receiv-Mr. Stevenson was born in Christian county.

Gen. Patmer has twice been candidate for don-ernor of Illinois. He enjoys the so e-what sincolar distinction of having been nominated for that office by both parties. In 1868 Mr. Patmer was elected Governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket, suc-ceding Richard J. Oglesby, who in 1872 was sireled to succeed Gen. Patmer. In 1888 Gen. Patmer was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois. to succeed Gen. Faimer. In Itsee Gen. Paimer was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illineia running araisest Joseph W. Fifer. "Fighting Joan" "Fighting Joe" defeated "Fighting John" by a majority of 18,000. The other candidates on the worth of any article in all countries which are craile ticket in that year were defeated b majorities averaging 28,000,

Therefore, if American workingmen are paid in silver, the cost of everything they use from allver-bearing countries will be nearly double. This includes tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c.
Thirdly: The cost of articles purchased by his gold dollars from gold-using countries will also be doubled, as the sliver dollar, containing about 53 cents worth of aliver, will be taken by the gold-using countries only at its value in sliver. To-day our dollars are taken at 100 cents. The Mexican dollar buys in Brazil 53 cents' worth of coffee; it buys in London 53 cents' worth of anything; but the American dollar to-day buys 200 cents' worth of coffee in Hrazil and 100 cent.' worth of anything in London. No silver advacate can dispute these facts. If free-silver colnairs comes, which Mr. Bryan desires, the wages of the workingman will be thus nearly cut in half. The question be has to consider is, Will wages under silver nearly double? If not, he is a loser by silver.

I answer, No! Here is the fact upon that subject:
Wages in silver-using countries have not adin silver, the cost of everything they use from Both candidates on the Indianapolis tickes have middle names, which is not the general rule among candidates for the Presidency of the United states. Gen. Buckner was named after Slinon Bollvar, the Venezuelan patrot, who died in 1830, seven year after the birth of Gen. Buckner. Gen. Palmer was a volunteer soldier on the Union side in the civil war Gen. Buckner was a West Point graduate, who took part in the Mexican war and served in the civil on the Confederate stie. Palmer and Buckner be came Major Generals in the same year, 1882.

Illinois candidates for the Presidency or Vice Presidency have been prefty generally successful, but less so perhaps in the view of some observers than Only men. The Republicaus took their successful candi date for the Presidency from Illinois in 1850, 1864, 1868, and 1872. An Illinois candidate for Vice-Presi-I answer, No! Here is the fact upon that subject:

Wages in silver-using countries have not advanced as the value of silver has fallen. The workingmen in Mexico, Brazil, China, Japan, and India get just the same amount of silver, which is now worth 53 cents on the dollar, as they did when silver was worth 100 cents on the dollar. There wages range from 10 to 20 cents per day in silver dollars worth only about one-half the American gold dollars.

Now, the workingman who desires his revenue to be reduced nearly one-half should vote for Mr. Bran; the workingman who does not wish this will make a great mi-take if he votes so.

It may he asked why emologers are not in favor of debased money, when they could nay their workingmen in it and thus save about one-half the cost of labor. The reason is that employers know only too well that debased money has always resulted in disaster to business. It shakes confidence, and business is based upon confidence. Employers are never pro-perous unless the workingmen are prosperous. It is when labor commands the hishest wages that profits are I igleest. When labor can be obtained at very low rates because many men are idle, the employer makes no profit. He always losses. I should like workmen to look around and consider the situation. We read of millions of spindless anding idle in the textile factories, of the iron manes closed around Lake Superior, of the furnaces blown out, and almost every manufacturing concern in the country running with reduced forces. There is only o dent was defeated on the Republican ticket in 1854 The Democrate took their caudidate for President from Illinos in 1860 and their candidate for Vice President from Illino s in 1892. The former was d feated; the latter wavel-cied. The State of Rentuck: has not been represented very largely on Presid n is tickets of either party since the close of the war. but the last Vice-Pr sident elected by the Demo racy before the beginning of hostilities was a Ken-tucky man on the licket with Bur anan, Gen, Buckner was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1847. He was the Democratic nem nee of the Louisvill-Convention which met in May of that year, and it is a as his running mate for Lieutenant Governor wa named Bryan. The candidate for Attorney depart was P. W. Hardin. The Kentucky Republicans held their Convention one week later at Louisville, and put in nomination against Gen. Buckner W. G. Bras ley, the present Republican Governor of the Bine Grass State. Gen. Buckner was then lected as Gov. ernor over Bradley by a majority of 16,000. Eight years later Bradley was elected Governor by a pinrailty of 8,000. Gen. Buckner carried Bourbon ounty votes. The Prohibition candidate had forty votes ! Bourlon in that contest; the only case on re-ord! Bourbon.

Palmeris a lawyer, admitted to the bar in 1839 Buckner is a civil engineer. Paimer has been a luige. He was for more than ten years on the beacc a lili-nois, a resident at that time of Macoupin county. which is direct y south of Sangamon, where the capital city of Springfield is situated. In the politics of Illinois Springfield is a good deal more important than Chicago and residents of other countles as soon as they become prominent enough to get a State repu tation, move usually to Springfield. Mr. Lincoln wa Cullom, the Republican, and Gen. Paimer, the Demo cratic, are residents of the capital city. Springfield's population by the last Federal census was 24 -00. hicago's population by the same census was in en cess of 1,000,000.

The ancestors of both Palmer and Buckner, as of Bryan, were Virginians. Gen. McKinley is of Penssylvania descent.

It is not a common thing for a Senator of the United States to be running for President against two former members of the House of Representatives, yetsuch is the case this year. Gen Palmer is one of the United States S nators from Illinois and his two competitors, Major McKinley and Mr. Styan, are former members of Concress. Gen. Palmer was are former members of Congress. Gen. Paimer was a candidate for Congress in 1-5%, but he was defeated. He was elected as 5- nator thirty-two years ater on the 154th ballot a circumstance recouraging to some of those who are not indifferent to the philosophy of the saying that all things come to him who can wait Gen. Buckner was never in Congress.

duced a Tramp Grater.

Prom the St. Louis Republic (Popocraf).

L. R. Tyler, the tramp orator, spoke last night at a Democratic meeting at East St. Louis, and made a good impression. Evidently there are tramps and tramps, and Tyler belongs to the higher order of the genus. He speaks correctly, argues intelligently, and is well posted on the political situation. He can also go back into the past to bring forth illustrations and cases in point by which to prove his contentions. Any one who could transform the "Wandering Willes" and "Tred Tradilles" of the country into men of the stamp of L. R. Tyler would be entitled to almost as much glery as the individual who caused two biades of grass to grow where but one grew before.

It was at a meeting of the silver Democrats of East St. Louis that the tramp orator made his debut. After trudging from Kanesa City through Missouri and across to Believille, he turned back to spound free-silver doctrines before a big audience in Flannigen's Hall. He was introduced by John P. Enright, Chairman of the meeting.

In personal appearance Tyler does not carry out the tramp idea. Possibly he wore his "gooto-meeting" garments last night. A neat gray suit, with a negligée shirt, constituted his apparel, and on the lanel of bis coat glittered a silver bug, a Bryan and Sewall badge, an Altiged badge, and several other decorations of the right kind.

As for his hair and beard, they were well kempt to a degree that exempted him from a suspicion of populism, to say nothing of trampism. He did not speak long—harely thirty-five minutes in all—but during that time he put some plain, genshle propositions on the currency question that seemed to go home and that won for him several other decorations of the right kind.

As for his hair and beard, they were well kempt to a degree that exempted him from a suspicion of populism, to say nothing of trampism. He did not speak long—harely thirty-five minutes in all—but during that time he put some plain, genshle propositions on the currency question that Indianapolts has had this year its first trial as convention city by one of the national parties. The railroad ta littles of Indianapolis are excellent but the hotel a commodations are inadecinate. Here fore Indianapolis has been the favorite meeting place of the Grand Army of the Republic for its encampments. The first of these was beid in the indians capital in 1866. The national encampment of 1863 was held there. The two candidates nominated at the indianapolis Convention on Thursday are residents of the two States which exert most influence upon the politics of Indiana, namely, Illinois on the west and Kentucky on the south.

The same individuals who claimed that Mr. Bryan a too young to be nominated for President are claiming that Gen. Palmer is too old to be nominated for that office. The fact of the matter is that ben. Paimer is strong, powerful, and hearty. John adaus was ninety when he died, John Quincy Adams was eighty. Jefferson was eighty-three. Madison was eighty five.

Third tickets have in previous national elections frequently exercised an important or decisive influence upon the result of the Presidential contest. In 1844 Henry Clay made his best race for the Presidency. He polled 1,299.068 votes against 1,887.948 votes for James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The difference between them, on the popular vote, was only 35,000, and Mr. Clay never came nearer to election. There was, however a third ticket in the field, nominated by the "Liberty party" radical abolitionists. Mr. Sirney had the support of the extreme until slavery men in New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio chiefly, and the police 60,000 votes a the contest; but about 18,000 of t ess were poiled in the State of New York and were drawn from the Clay column. This defection cost Mr the thirty six e ectoral vot a o' New for Polk's pluraity was only 5,000, and Birney's nomination deceated Clay. Polk had 150 electoral votes: Clay had 105. But for Birney's carrass Clay would have carri d the State of New York, and would have had 141-1 ctoral votes to 184 for Polk. In 1848. again, a third licket changed the result of the Presidential elect on The Democrats of New York revolted against the nomination of Lewis Cass and put in nomination Martin Van Buren. More than half fbb of the Whig vote, but through Democratic divis on the Whig got New York's 36 electors, Gen Tarior, the Whig candidate, received to a ectoral rotes; ien Cass the Democratic candidate received 127 New York's St votes in the electoral column would have given Cass 163 and Taylor in casely revers

SUNBEIMS.

-Truck farming, as a profitable occupation, is to eceive more attention in Florida during the com ing winter than has been given to it heretofore.

-There has been keen competition between Kanas landladies for a chicken that was hardend at Cedarvale with three legs and two pairs of wings. -To be Postmaster of Bumpino se is the similation of Jackson county, Fig., man, who has written to Gov. Mitchell asking for an appointment to the

-Farmers of Scioto county, O., are forced to kill squirrels by hundreds because of the mischief the little animals are making among the grain crops.

In a letter from China has summer I told the story of the first railway that was half in that country, and how the Government bought it and tore it up because it interfered with the passage through the air of Fungschuy, the spirits of the dead, that are always present and exercise an omnopisent power over the siliairs and destinies of mortals.

This superstituon cost the Government \$1,500,000 and Li is supposed to share it with the rest of his race. But he seems to have recovered somewhat, for when he was talking with Gen. Wils n yesterday about the gens for the construction of several lines of road in China he was asked what they are going to do about the Fung-Sanny. The old man lauxhed and retor ed: "They will have to take care of themseives. We need the railroads more than the Fung-Sanny, wars ago, when he constructed a tale. -Eighteen thousand head of cattle have been shipped to Kansas City in s week, applied sidpments of 19,000 head in the same time last year, the liecrease being due to advanced prices for heef cattle--Evidence of some one's fright or unavailing precaution in the early days of the war was brought to light near Moberly, Mo., by a camper who found a buried tea kettle containing \$4,000 in columnit of which bore date prior to 1860.

-Annoyance by files in the daytime and he mosquitoes by night has so worked upon the coest of that section of Indiana about Logausport that they are not giving milk enough to supply ter demanded by the cities, and oleonargative is being sold in large quantities.

-Near Shelbyville, Ind., a physician hunting, catie you an old shotgun from which the sice 4 had all but rotted away. It was identified as that ing been the property of James Reed, a young man who, after being fitted sixteen years ago, i fi home, taking his gun with him, and was to ef heard of again.

"All right," replied the Viceroy: "If the Fung Shuy cut another wire or pull down an-other pole I will hang the Magistrate of the pearest village." -Ministers to Hawall enjoy a distinction to There was no more interference with the teleaccorded to Ambassadors to the courts of Furris-as is manifest in a card published the courts ty." in a 'Honoluin newspaper, and signed by the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, setting, falls From Brooklyn Life.

The Do-tor-You'll come around all right, Judge. Any p-yalcian would tell you the same thing. The Judge-Yes, Doctor; but I've heard so much expers testimony! that the Hon. Albert E. Willis has returned to his post and adjuring all persons "to pay high counts' eration to his person, his property, and his res tainers, to